

QUIET REIGNS IN ROWAN.

No Signs of a Conflict Between Soldiers and Citizens at Morehead.

Reported Outrage By Masked Men Unfounded—Judge Cole's Charge to the Grand Jury.

MOREHEAD, KY., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Peace and quiet reign in the county-seat of Rowan. The report which reached here yesterday morning to the effect that Elliott Martin had been killed by masked men proves to have been without foundation. Court convened as usual this morning, but there were no unusual scenes or incidents. The cases against the leaders in the late factional troubles have not been reached.

The soldier-boys are encamped still in the court-house yard, where they take matters easy and appear to be enjoying themselves. They have made friends among many of the town's people, and have received many dainties for their mess from them.

The excitement of the past has all died out, and there are now no fears of a conflict of any description.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE TO JURORS.

The following is Judge A. E. Cole's charge delivered to the grand jury sworn in yesterday:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—You have been called from your various homes and private avocations to the service of the Commonwealth in one of the most important and serious duties that falls to the lot of free and intelligent citizens, and as you are either faithful or faithless to the trust reposed in you, so will be the weal or woe of the people of the county of Rowan. It seems to me, gentlemen, that the blood of your citizens has flown in streams so large, and the woe of your people have been so numerous that the most heartless and diabolical outlaw would stand appalled at your misery and misfortune; that the most reckless and lawless would realize the necessity for the reign of law; that the only security to the citizen for life, liberty and property is found in the strict and impartial enforcement of the law. There is no rational liberty except it be regulated by law. A people who can not enforce their laws have thus far surrendered their liberties and rights to a superior power, either responsible or irresponsible. You gentlemen can fully realize the difference between a reign of law and the rule of outlawry, the reign of peace, law and order and the rule of turmoil and blood. No, the reign of peace, law and order is preferable to a rule of violence and blood; so is the rational enforcement of the law by the courts of the land superior to the shotgun and rifle policy.

"But, gentlemen, to men of fair character, approved integrity, of sound judgment and well informed, it is not necessary for me to dilate further upon the advantages to the citizen of a strict and impartial enforcement of the law over a reign of violence and blood. You all understand and fully appreciate the difference; and I trust your official action may be such as to cause every person in Rowan county also to understand and appreciate it. Gentlemen, you have just taken a solemn oath, that saving yourselves you will diligently inquire of and present all treasons, felonies, misdemeanors and breaches of the penal laws which have been committed within the jurisdiction or limits of the county of Rowan, of which you have knowledge or may receive information, and so sure as you do this, just as certain will peace and prosperity return to all of your citizens to make your homes the abode of a citizenship without reproach to themselves, the Commonwealth of Kentucky or the nation of which they are part.

"Gentlemen, under our laws all public offenses are either felonies or misdemeanors. A felony is an offense of which the punishment is death or confinement in the penitentiary. All other offenses are misdemeanors. Under our laws, sixteen qualified citizens comprise the grand jury, twelve of the sixteen voting in the affirmative, an indictment lies. It requires twelve, and not less than twelve, of the sixteen to find an indictment. While they act as a unit, still twelve is sufficient to find an indictment, but if five of the grand jury vote in the negative, no indictment can be presented.

"Again. When should a grand jury indict? The grand jury should indict when all the evidence before them would in their judgment, if unexplained, warrant a conviction by the trial jury. When should the trial jury or petit jury convict? When they believe from all the evidence before them beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused had been proved guilty. Every member of the grand jury must keep secret whatever he himself or any other grand juror may have said, or in what manner he or any other grand juror may have voted on a matter before them. A member of the grand jury may, however, be required by a court to disclose the testimony of a witness examined before the grand jury for the purpose of ascertaining its consistency with the testimony given by the witness on the trial, or for the purpose of proceeding against the witness for perjury in his testimony, or upon the trial of a prosecution of the witness for perjury; and it is the duty of the foreman of the grand jury to communicate to the Attorney for the Commonwealth, when requested, the substance of the testimony before them. No person except the Attorney for the Commonwealth and the witness under examination shall be present while the grand jury are examining a charge, and no person whatever while they are deliberating or voting on a charge. The foreman shall administer the oath to the witnesses appearing before the grand jury. The grand jury, gentlemen, can receive none but legal evidence; they are not bound to hear evidence for the defendant; but it is their duty to weigh all the evidence before them and if they believe that other evidence within their reach will explain away the charge they should order the evidence to be produced.

"Gentlemen, murder is the willful and felonious killing of a human being, not in self-defense, with malice aforethought. The penalty for this crime is death or confinement in the penitentiary for life, in the legal discretion of the trial jury.

"All persons present assisting, counseling, advising, are principals in the second degree, and subject to the same penalty as the person who actually commits the murder. All persons counseling or advising the commission of a murder, though not personally present at the time of the crime, are accessories before the fact, and subject to a like penalty as the principal offender. Manslaughter is the willful and malicious killing of a human being, brought on by considerable provocation, in a sudden affray, or in sudden heat and passion, without previous malice, and not in self-defense. All persons present and willfully aiding and assisting in a manslaughter are principals. Gentlemen, you may be sure that no person becomes a felon in a day. If so, this is the exception and not the rule; but by separated acts of transgression, the once timid and hesitating novice in crime becomes the bold and reckless outlaw and murderer. To repress crime and violence the law should be enforced speedily, strictly and impartially on all its infractions. Till the people come to this determination, and stand by it, and carry it out in good faith, you can not hope for peace and prosperity. Until the people reach the conclusion that they are ready and willing to execute the law, and see it executed against friend as well as foe, you can not expect the restoration of law and order, peace and prosperity.

"Who may make an arrest? An arrest may be made by a peace officer or by a private person. A peace officer may make an arrest, first, in obedience to a warrant of arrest delivered to him; second, without a warrant when a public offense is committed in his presence, or when he has reasonable grounds for believing that the person arrested has committed a felony; third, a private person may make an arrest when he has reasonable grounds for believing that the person arrested has committed a felony. The peace officer or the private person, in the instances just mentioned, in case of felony, may use such force as may be reasonably necessary to make the arrest, and if reasonably necessary to make the arrest, but not otherwise, may take the life of the felon.

"Gentlemen, I have been somewhat particular thus far so that you may have an intelligent understanding of your duties and responsibilities in the investigation of the various violations of the law in this county, and whatever may be the result of your labors, I trust that your duties may be performed in such manner as will receive the approval of your own consciences and judgments, and the approbation of all honest, intelligent law-abiding people. You should not neglect the investigation of violations of the penal laws, because you may feel that you have more serious work before you, for the way to prevent felonies is to so execute the penal laws as to bring to speedy and impartial trial all who violate the law in this regard. Gentlemen, when Kentucky was ruled by the red men of the forest she was then called 'The dark and bloody ground,' and she is still so called, but what brings the blush of shame to every true and law-abiding citizen is the fact, that the name given the State corresponds so truly with the conduct of some of our citizens in this age of enlightenment and christianity. It is a source of amazement to me that any person, in this free, enlightened, intelligent, christian land, should so far forget his duty to himself, his family, his friends and country, as to violate the law, willfully, deliberately. There is no country on this planet where so much freedom is enjoyed by the citizen as in these free States of America, and no one of them gives laws to her citizens more wholesome and beneficent than Kentucky. But, gentlemen, I trust that the day is not far distant when the trials and woes that environ the good people of Rowan county will be dissipated, and in their place they shall have good will, fraternity and prosperity. Instead of the Winchester and Spencer rifle to settle their troubles, real or imaginary, that they will resort to reason and law. Instead of being gathered into squads and companies by day and by night, for the purpose of mutual destruction, they will be so gathered to promote the interest of each and all and to advance the individual and general prosperity and happiness of all. Instead of ruined and desolated homes and neighbor at war with neighbor, you will have happy and secure homes and neighbor at peace and friendship with neighbor. To accomplish this happy consummation I shall struggle with all my ability and energy, trusting that I shall have the active aid and sympathy of all law-abiding and peace-

loving people in the county of Rowan without regard to politics or religion, race or color. I appoint MA MASON White foreman of this grand jury."

Uneasiness Allayed.

A rumor was circulated on the streets yesterday that a collision had occurred in Rowan county between the detail from the State Guard on duty there and a turbulent faction in that vicinity. A great many inquiries were telephoned to the COUNNER-JOURNAL office regarding the report, and much uneasiness was occasioned. As a matter of fact, no such occurrence has taken place, and no advice of any trouble has been received.

MAYSVILLE.

Completion of Arrangements for the Annual Meeting of the Christian Church of Kentucky—The Programme of Exercises.

MAYSVILLE, KY., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—The annual State meeting of the Christian Church will be held in Maysville this year, commencing next Monday, August 8, and continue four days. The meeting will attract several hundred delegates and visitors, and for two weeks past active preparations have been going on to receive and comfortably entertain the large crowds that will be in attendance during the week. The most talented and noted men and women in the State, who are members of this denomination, will participate in the proceeding of the meeting, and the occasion promises to be one of general interest and attraction.

It is considerable of an undertaking to provide ample accommodations for such a large gathering as will come, but the committees having the matter in charge have done their part well, and the arrangements have about all been perfected. The citizens of Maysville are truly Kentuckian by nature and education, and their hospitality is as unlimited as the flow of the beautiful river that rushes past their houses, so that every delegate and visitor to this meeting is assured of a cordial welcome and generous hospitality during the entire week. It has only been a few years since Maysville had the State meeting, and all who attended then kindly remember how that they were received with wide open doors.

The congregation here is one of the largest and most influential in the entire State, and they are taking hold of the coming meeting with enthusiasm and energy. No pains will be spared to entertain and accommodate all who may come.

On Monday there will be a joint convention of the Woman's Board of Missions and the General Missionary Society of the State.

On Tuesday the Kentucky Christian Woman's Board of Missions will meet. Mrs. E. L. Powell will deliver the address of welcome and Miss Lizzie Corbin will respond. At night there will be an address by Isaac Errett, D. D.

On Wednesday and Thursday the Kentucky Christian Missionary Convention will meet. The President, G. L. Surber, will deliver the annual address Wednesday morning. Wednesday night J. J. Haley will deliver an address on "Kentucky Missions."

Thursday morning J. W. McGarvey will discuss "The Work Among the People" and R. Moffett, Corresponding Secretary G. C. M. S., will deliver an address on the "Missionary Outlook in the South and West."

In the afternoon M. C. Kurfess will talk about "Kentucky Christian Widows' and Orphans' Home." At night George T. Smith, representative of the F. C. M. S., will give his experience in Japan.

The above is only a small part of the programme, all of which will be highly interesting, and has been carefully arranged.

Dinner will be served each day in the large basement room of the church. Mr. Thomas Nolin, that prince among caterers, will have charge of the tables. Delegates will be met at the trains and boat and taken to the church, where they will all be registered and then assigned to private homes. Many have already written announcing their coming, and for such homes have been assigned. We predict an unusually large gathering and a successful convention.

KENTUCKY CROPS.

The Monthly Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture On the Condition of the Crops.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 1.—The following is the monthly report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, etc., for the month of July, 1887:

	Condition,	Acres,	
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
Corn.....	75		94
Wheat.....	80		86
Rye.....	80		82
Barley.....	86		78
Oats.....	80		94
Hemp.....	78		105
Flax.....	78		63
Clover.....	88		96
Grass.....	80		94
Tobacco.....	73		80
Potatoes.....	68		93

Apples, 50; peaches, 37; pears, 54; grapes, 83; berries, 93; garden products, 72; dairy products, 50, and sorghum, 83 per cent. Poultry 100 and bees 71 per cent. as to numbers and condition.

LIVE STOCK.

	Condition,	Numbers,	
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
Horses....	98		96
Mules....	95		91
Cattle....	95		93
Hogs.....	88		81
Sheep.....	50		80

The foregoing statistics are made up from statistics given me by 105 intelligent correspondents, whose residences embrace seventy-eight counties, and covering every section of the State.

The wheat crop is not so good as it was thought to be in June, and the yield, since it has been threshed, is at least 10 per cent. short of anticipations. Since the long-continued drouth there seems to be a disposition to underestimate the area, where it becomes necessary to reduce the condition of crops. The dates of the reports of correspondents vary from the 18th of July to the 1st of August, the later dates reducing the condition of crops the lowest.

A DUEL.

French Citizens of New Orleans Fight Over a Newspaper Article—The Challenger Wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—A duel growing out of local politics was fought this morning between Messrs. Emile Rivoire and John Larrien, in which the latter gentleman was wounded in the chest and hand. Mr. Rivoire was recently the editor of the *Francio Louisiana*, a weekly paper published in the French language. Mr. Larrien is the President of the French Democratic Club, a social and political organization, the members of which are Frenchmen. Last week the club, by a large majority, decided in favor of the renomination of Gov. McEnery. This action called forth a communication in the *Francio*, in which the action of the club was criticized. Mr. Larrien demanded the name of the author of the article, and Mr. Rivoire assumed responsibility for it. A challenge followed, which was accepted, and this morning the parties met at a point below the city, in an adjoining parish. The weapons used were short swords. Both gentlemen showed familiarity with the use of the weapon, and for a time the contest was sharp. At last the point of Rivoire's sword punctured the breast of his antagonist, who at the same time received a cut on the head. The seconds then interfered and declared the fight at an end. Mr. Larrien's injuries are not serious.

BEDFORD.

The Most Distressing Drouth That Ever Prevailed in This Section—Dwelling Burned.

BEDFORD, KY., Aug. 5.—[Special.]—We are suffering from the effect of the most distressing drouth that ever prevailed in this section. It has not rained here since June 6. Vegetation of all kinds is literally burned up.

Fire broke out in the field of Dr. J. C. Hancock, near town, yesterday, and spread like a prairie fire, setting fire to the residence of A. G. Vawton, half a mile east of town, completely destroying it. Loss, \$1,000; covered by insurance.

Death of Jacob Stocker.

BARDSTOWN, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Jacob Stocker, senior member of the grocery firm of Stocker & Hurst, died last night, aged